INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	USSR (Rostov Oblast)		REPORT		25
SUBJECT	Taganrog Krasnyy Kotelshchik	(Red	DATE DISTR.	21 October 1955	
	Boiler Maker) Plant		NO. OF PAGES	21	
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GENERAL

The Taganrog Krasnyy Kotelshchik (Red Boiler Maker) Plant (Taganrogskiy Zavod Krasnyy Kotelshchik) is located 1.75 km north of the Taganrog (N 47-13, E 38-55) railroad station and east of the railroad line which runs approximately north from the station to Matveyev Kurgan (N 47-37, E 38-55) and Ilovaysk (N 47-55, E 38-13). A branch line of this railroad runs from the station to the plant and continues east to the large Metallurgical Plant i/n Andreyev, at a point about 1.5 km north of the station. The plant is located approximately three km west of the sercoast and immediately north of this branch line, which serves the plant. The Machine-Building Plant i/n Molotov is located north of the Krasnyy Kotelshchik Plant, and the large Agriculture and Armaments Plant No. 81 i/n Stalin is located further north near the Martsevo railroad station.

HISTORY

2. The Taganrog Krasnyy Kotelshchik (Red Boiler Maker) Plant was founded in 1896 by the firm of New and Wild and produced various types of industrial and domestic boilers. Manufacture of the Babcock and Wilcox horizontal section water-tube boilers started in 1902. Barbs and Kaestner vertical water-tube boilers and Carbs and Yunt (Yuzhno-Russkiy Metallurgicheskiy Trest = South Russian Metallurgical Trust) Köllers were also produced: Some of the cast steed parts are received from abroad. During the 1917 - 1921 Revolution, production at the plant was practically at a standstill, as Taganrog was the scene of much fighting. The plant was gradually restored after the Revolution and, by 1925 - 1926, the plant was in operation and was renamed the Taganrog Krasnyy Kotelshchik i/n Smirnov Plant.

EARLY PRODUCTION

3. The plant produced a small number of horizontal water-tube marine boilers, of a type which was manufactured chiefly at the Leningrad Metal Plant, in 1926-1927 and, between 1926 and 1930, produced vertical water-tube, four-drum

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boilers with straight water-tubes of five different types. These had 12-17 atm pressure and heating surfaces of from 150 to 600 sq m. The Leningrad Metal Plant i/n Stalin stopped production of horizontal water-tube marine boilers in 1931-1932 and their production was entirely taken over by the Taganrog plant. These boilers, which were of Babcock and Wilcox design, were allotted the letters "SM". The boilers produced in largest numbers were the SM 16/22 and SM 8/15. The SM 16/22 boiler, built in 1937-1938, had a steam output of 16 to 20 tons per hour, with heating temperature of 375°c, a pressure of 22 atm, and a total heating surface of 290 sq m. Production of SM boilers stopped in 1940.

- 4. The plant produced 3VG boilers of YUMT designs from 1931 to 1933. These were vertical, water-tube, three-drum boilers, which were designed for electric power stations, with a heating surface of 1,250 sq m, working pressure of 30 atm, superheated temperature of 400°c, and steam output of 60 tons per hour. Less powerful 3VG boilers with 400 sq m heating surface were also manufactured. The 3VG boilers burned coal dust.
- 5. The plant started producing the MP and SP Carbe (Kaestner and Carbe) Naval design, two-drum, vertical water-tube boilers in 1934. The MP 10/16 boiler had a steam output of 10-12 tons per hour, with a working pressure of 16 atm, 350°c temperature of superheated steam, and a heating surface of 166 sq m.. The SP 25/22 had a steam output of 25-30 tons per hour, with a working pressure of 22 atms, temperature of 375°c, and a heating surface of 295 sq m. The plant also produced Shukhov-Berlin-type boilers with a total heating surface of 28,000 sq m and fire-tube boilers, mainly with one fire tube, with a heating surface of up to 100 sq m, and a working pressure of up to ten atm, that same year.
- 6. The plant produced two-drum screen (ekran) TskTI-TKZ-type boilers 120/150 and 140/160 in 1935. These boilers, which were fitted with economizers and preheaters, were designed by the Central Boiler and Turbine Institute and the Design Bureau of the Taganrog plant. The TKZ 120/150 boiler, with jet (fakelnyy) combustion system, had a steam output of 150 tons per hour, superheated steam pressure of 32.5 atm, and superheated temperature of 425°c. The heating surface had a radiation of 284 sq m, convection of 540 sq m, superheating 1,050 sq m, economizer of 400 sq m, and air preheating of 6,752 sq m. The weight of the metal parts of the boiler was 175 tons.
- 7. Production was started of the TKP, TKM, and TP single-drum, vertical water-tube boilers in 1936-1937. The TKP-1 boiler was fired with coal dust and had a maximum steam output of 150 tons per hour, pressure of superheated steam of 32.5 atm, water volume of boiler 30 cu m, temperature of superheated steam 410°c, diameter of drum 1,750/1,660 mm, and heating surface of coil economizer 830 sq m. The TKP-2 boiler had a steam output of 200 tons per hour, drum pressure of 35 atm, temperature of superheated steam 425°c, and water volume of 36 cu m. The total weight of the boiler was 570 tons.

PREWAR PRODUCTION

8. The TKP-3 boiler, built in 1937 and 1938, had an output of 200 tons per hour and a water volume of 54.6 cu m. The total weight of the boiler, including the metal platforms and ladders, was 717 tons. The TKM-6 boiler employed the chamber-method of combustion with natural gas and mazut fuel. Steam output was 160 to 200 tons per hour, superheated steam pressure was 32.5 atm, drum pressure 35 atm, temperature of superheated steam 420°c, and water volume of boiler was 54.6 cu m. The TP-7 boiler was fired with anthracite dust or lean coal dust. Its steam output was 120 to 150 tons per hour, superheated steam pressure of 32.5 atm, drum pressure of 35 atm, and a superheated steam temperature of 420°c. It was 28,350 mm high, 13,970 mm deep, and 9,100 mm wide. The TP-9 boiler had a steam

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output of 160 to 200 tons per hour, pressure of 32.5 atm, temperature of superheated steam 420°c, and it was 28,350 mm high, 14,200 mm deep, and 10,800 mm wide. The TP-11 boiler was fired with anthracite dust or lean coal dust and had a steam output of 120 to 150 tons per hour, pressure of 32.5 atm, superheated steam temperature of 420°c, and water volume of boiler of 62 cu m. It was 28,350 mm high, 13,970 mm deep, and 9,100 mm wide.

9. During the war, prior to the capture of Taganrog by the Germans, most of the plants' personnel and equipment were evacuated to the premises of the Podolsk (N 55-23, E 37-30) Machine-Building Plant i/n Ordzhonikidze, which had been evacuated. Taganrog was liberated from the Germans in August 1943. Restoration of the Krasnyy Kotelshchik Plant, which had been badly damaged, was immediately begun and, by the end of 1943, some of the buildings were partially restored and had started production of small boilers. In 1944, Lancashire double-fire-tube boilers with a heating surface of 100 and 120 sq m were produced for the mines in the Donets Coal Basin. At the end of 1944, the plant started production of more powerful boilers with sie and the started production of more powerful boilers with sie and the started production of more powerful boilers with sie and the started production of more powerful boilers with sie and the started production of more powerful boilers with sie and the started production of more powerful boilers with sie and the started production of more powerful boilers with sie and the started production of more powerful boilers with sie and the started production of more powerful boilers with sie and the started production of more powerful boilers with sie and the started production of more powerful boilers with sie and the started production of more powerful boilers with sie and the started production of the started this type were delivered to the following power stations: Zuyevka (N 48-04, E 38-15), Stalino Oblast; Makeyevka (N 48-02, E 37-58), Stalino Oblast; Shterovka; Kamensk (N 48-21, E 40-19), Rostov Oblast; Voroshilovgrad (N 48-34, E 39-19), Voroshilovgrad Oblast; and Shakhtnyaya. The plant was fully restored, by the middle of 1947, and production of high-pressure boilers was started. Stalin prizes were awarded in 1948 to Blant Director Kazin (fnu)) who died in 1951; Chief Engineer Shamrayevskiy; Chief Designer Shutov; and other engineers and designers, for their part in the production of these boilers. Stalin prizes were also awarded to scientific workers of the Central Boiler and Turbine Institute who collaborated closely with the designers of the Krasnyy Kotelshchik Plant.

POSTWAR PRODUCTION

Single-Drum High-Output Boilers for Medium and High Pressures

10. The first model of the TP-150-1 single-drum boiler was produced in 1945. Its specifications are:

Fired with coal dust

Steam output

150 tons per hr

Superheated steam pressure

32 atm

Superheated steam temperature

420° c

Heating surface:

radiation

495 sq m

convection

240 sq m

steam superheater

897 sq m

water economizer

1,140 sq m

air preheater

5,940 sq m

Boiler water volume

51.5 cu m

Steam volume

9.5 cu m

Dimensions:

width between the axes of the columns

8,400 mm

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depth between the axes of the columns

13,975 mm

height from floor of ash pit to the upper

point of the steam conduit

32,000 mm

Total weight of metal

545 tons

Weight of metal under pressure

about 195 tons

II. The first model of the TP-200-1 single-drum boiler was produced in 1946. Its specifications are:

Fired with coal dust

Steam output

200 tons per hr

Superheated steam pressure

32 atm

Superheated steam temperature

420° c

Heating surface:

radiation

600 sq m

convection

330 sq m

steam superheater

1,150 sq m

water economizer

1,870 sq m

air preheater

7,840 aq m

Boiler water volume

60 cu m

Steam volume

ll.5 cu m

Dimensions:

width

10,800 mm

depth

14,200 mm

height

32,800 mm

Total weight

about 645 tons

Weight of metal under pressure

235 tons

12. The first model of the TM-200-1 single-drum boiler was produced in 1947. Its specifications are:

Fired with mazut

Steam output

200 tons per hr

Superheated steam pressure

32 atm

Superheated steam temperature

420° c

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Heating surface:

365 mg m radiation 400 sq m convection 1,100 sq m steam superheater

1,970 sq m water economizer

air preheater 3,930 sq m

Boiler water volume 41.2 cu m

Steam volume 11.5 cu m

Dimensions:

10,800 mm width

12,900 mm depth

height from floor to upper point of main gate valve (glavnaya zadvizhka)

20,950 mm

Total weight 445 tons Weight of metal under pressure 194 tons

The first model of the TP-170-1 single-drum boiler was produced in 1950. Its

specifications are:

Fired with coal dust

170 tons per hr Steam output

Superheated steam pressure 100 atm

510° c Superheated steam temperature

Heating surface:

radiation 552 sq m

convection 116 sq m

steam superheater 1,370 sq m

water economizer 1,900 sq m

air preheater 10,500 sq m

Boiler water volume 59.5 cu m

Steam volume 6.7 cu m

Dimension:

width 9,270 mm

15,000 mma depth

height from floor to upper point of main

33,000 mm gate valve

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Total weight

Steam output

887 tons.

Weight of metal under pressure

342 tons

14. The first model of the TP-230-1 single-drum boiler was produced in 1948. Its

specifications are:

Fired with coal dust

230 tons per hr

Superheated steam pressure

100 atm

Superheated steam temperature

510° c

Heating surface:

radiation

685 sq m

convection

164 sq m

steam superheater

1,965 sq m

water economizer

2,520 sq m

air preheater

8,890 aq m

Boiler water volume

65 cu n

Steam volume

7.8 cu m

Dimensions:

width

11,000 mm

depth

15,650 mm

height from floor to upper point of

steam conduit

32,000 mm

Total weight

942 tons

Weight of metal under pressure

428 tons

15. The first model of the TP-230-2 single-drum boiler was produced in 1948. Its specifications are:

Fired with coal dust

Steam output

230 tons per hr

Superheated steam pressure

100 atm

Superheated steam temperature

510⁰ c

Heating surface:

 ${\tt radiation}$

672 sq m

convection

164 sq m

steam superheater

1,790 sq m

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Heating surface:

steam superheater 1,450 sq m

water economizer 1,675 sq m

air preheater 7,776 sq m

Boiler water volume 54.4 cu m

Steam volume 10.9 cu m

Dimensions:

width 10,800 mm

depth 14,200 mm

height 32,100 mm

Total weight 630 tons

Weight of metal under pressure 225 tons

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25X1

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17. The first model of the TP-130 single-drum boiler was produced at the beginning of 1952. Its specifications are:

Fired with coal dust

Steam output

130 tons per hr

Superheated steam pressure

32 atm

Superheated steam temperature

420° c

Heating surface:

radiation

394 sq m

convection

213 sq m

steam superheater

794 sq m

water economizer

1,175 sq m

air preheater

3,660 sq m

Boiler water volume

47 cu m

Steam volume

12 cu m

Dimensions:

width

9,000 mm

depth

11,410 mm

height from floor to upper point of

safety valve

22,800 mm

Total weight

439.9 tons

Weight of metal under pressure

160.3 tons

18. Two TP-240 single-drum boilers were built in 1952 for a steam turbine with an output of 150,000 kw which was constructed at the Leningrad Metal Plant i/n Stalin. Their steam output was 240 tons per hour, pressure was 170 atm, and temperature of superheated steam was 550°c.

Boilers with Coal Dust Furnaces and Layer Furnaces of Medium Steam Output for Normal and Raised Pressure

19. First models of the SM single-drum sectional boiler, with layer furnace (sloyevaya topka), were produced in 1940.

Their specifications are:

Steam output

20 tons per hr

Superheated steam pressure

21 atm

Superheated steam temperature

375° c

Heating surface:

radiation

19 sq m

convection

268 sq m

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22 atm

375°c

Superheated steam pressure

Superheated steam temperature

16.7 cu m

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radiation 87 sq m 210 sq m convection steam superheater 175 sq m 64 sq m water economizer 780 sq m air preheater

Boiler water volume

5 cu m Steam volume

Dimensions:

4,875 mm width 8,925 mm depth

height from floor to upper point of 18,200 mm safety valve

Total weight of boiler 95 tons

Weight of metal under pressure 29.5 tons

22. First models of the TS-30 twin-drum boiler, with coal dust furnace, were produced in 1946. Their specifications are:

30 tons per hr Steam output

Superheated steam pressure 22 atm

400° c Superheated steam temperature

Heating surface:

66 sq m. radiation

274 sq m convection

steam superheater 225 sq m

water economizer 230 sq m

1,035 sq m air preheater

Boiler water volume 18 cu m

Steam volume 5.5 cu m

Dimensions:

width 5,950 mm

depth 9,120 mm

height from floor to upper point of steam

conduit 18,700 mm

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Total weight of boiler

130 tons

Weight of metal under pressure

41 tons

23. First models of the TP-30 single-drum boiler, with coal dust furnace, were produced in 1946. Their specifications are:

Steam output

30 tons per hr

Superheated steam pressure

22 atm

Superheated steam temperature

375° c

Heating surface:

radiation

106 sq m

convection

274 sq m

steam superheater

225 sq m

water economizer

160 sq m

air preheater

1,035 sq m

Boiler water volume

19.6 cu m

Steam volume

5.5 cu m

Dimensions:

width

5,800 mm

depth

8,925 mm

steam conduit

height from floor to upper point of

19,350 mm

Total weight of boiler

124 tons

Weight of metal under pressure

about 40 tons

24. First models of the TP-20/39 single-drum boiler, with coal dust furnace, were produced in 1950. Their specifications are:

Steam output

20 tons per hr

Superheated steam pressure

40 atm

Superheated steam temperature

450° c

Heating surface:

radiation

94 sq m

convection

62 sq m

steam superheater

147 sq m

water economizer

120 sq m

air preheater

1,170 sq m

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Boiler water volume

14.3 cu m

Steam volume

6.1 cu m

Dimensions:

width

4,600 mm

depth

10,060 mm

height from floor to upper point of

safety valve

18,900 mm

Total weight

134 tons

Weight of metal under pressure

about 45 tons

25. First models of the TS-35-1 single-drum boiler, with layer furnace, were produced at the end of 1950. Their specifications are:

Steam output

35 tons per hr

Superheated steam pressure

40 atm

Superheated steam temperature

450° c

Heating surface:

radiation

104 sq m

convection

93 sq m

steam superheater

330 sq m

water economizer

502 sq m

air preheater
Boiler water volume

17.7 cu m

Steam volume

7 cu m

Dimensions:

width

5,740 mm

depth

12,480 mm

height from floor to upper point of

safety valve

19,800 mma

Total weight

190 tons

Weight of metal under pressure

about 65 tons

26. First models of the TP-35-1 single-drum boiler, with coal dust furnace, were produced at the end of 1949. Their specifications are:

Steam output

35 tons per hr

Superheated steam pressure

40 atms

Superheated steam temperature

450° c

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Heating surface:

radiation 190 sq m 90 sq m convection steam superheater 390 sq m water economizer 220 sq m air preheater 1,980 sq m Boiler water volume 23.3 cu m Steam volume 7 cu m

Dimensions:

width 5,740 mm 10,870 mm depth

height from floor to upper point of safety valve

21,000 mm

Total weight

220.3 tons

Weight of metal under pressure

71.3 tons

First models of the TS-35-2 single-drum boiler, with jet and layer furnace, (fakelno-sloyevaya topka), were produced in 1952. Their specifications are:

Steam output

35 tons per hr

Superheated steam pressure

40 atm

Superheated steam temperature

450° e

133 sq m

96 sq m

383 sq m

Heating surface:

radiation convection steam superheater

water economizer 850 sq m

air preheater 550 sq m

18.5 cu m Steam volume 7 cu m

Dimensions:

Boiler water volume

width 5,740 mm

depth 11,120 mm

height from floor to upper point of main gate valve 19,550 100

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		-14-			
	Total weight		183.6	tons	
	Weight of metal under pr	essure	73	tons	
28.	First models of the TM-3	5 single-drum boiler, , were produced in	, with mazut 1951. Their	burning jet furnace specifications are:	
	Steam output		35	tons per hr	
	Superheated steam pressu	ire -	40	atm	
	Superheated steam temper	rature	450	o _e	
	Heating surface:				
	radiation		167	sq m	
	convection		37	sq m	
	steam superheater		332	sq m	
	water economizer		375	sq m	
	air preheater		820	sq m	
	Boiler water volume		22.2	cu m	
	Steam volume		6.3	cu m	
	Dimensions:				
	width		4,930	mm	
	depth		10,570	mm	
	height from floor safety valve	to upper point of	14,800	mm.	
	Total weight		149	tons	
	Weight of metal under pr	essure	62.5	tons	
	Low-Output Boilers				
2 9.	A few low-output boilers steam boiler was produce	s are produced by the ed in 1949. Its spec	plant. A we	elded, twin fire-tube	
	Steam output		2	tons per hr	,
	Drum pressure		9	atm	
	Heating surface (convect	cion)	92	sq m	
	Dimensions:				
	width		4,200	mm.	
	depth		13,080	mm	
	height		2,260	mm	
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thickness of shell plate

17 mm

thickness of end plate

24 mm

length of fire-tube

10,230 mm

outside diameter of fire-tube

825 mm

thickness of wall of fire-tube

15 mm

Total weight

19.5 tons

Utilizer Boiler (kotel utilizator)

30. The first KU-40 horizontal, gas-tube utilizer boiler was produced in 1950. Its specifications are:

Maximum steam output

7.4 tons per hr

Average steam output

5.2 tons per hr

Steam pressure

9 atm

Superheated steam temperature

246° c - 254° c

Heating surface

485 sq m

diameter of tubes

60 x 3 mm

number of spiral tubes (zmeyevik)

438

Heating surface of superheater

diameter of tubes

17.2 sq m

number of spiral tubes

38 x 3 mm

Diameter of boiler shell

2,600 x 16 mm

Length of shell

6,500 mm

31. First models of the UKTSM-6/14 natural-circulation utilizer boiler, for non-ferrous metallurgy furnaces, were constructed in 1952. They were designed by Giprotsvetmet (Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy tsvetnoy metallurgii - State Planning Institute for Nonferrous Metallurgical Enterprises), and their specifications are:

Volume of gas from furnace (zapechnyy gaz) up to 17,000 cu m per hr

with temperature

up to 1,200° c

Steam output

6 tons per hr

Pressure at outlet from boiler

14 atm

Heating surface:

radiation

48.4 sq m

convection

163 sq m

air preheater

425 sq m

Diameter of upper drum

1,230/1,194 mm

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Diameter of lower drum

Length of cylindrical section of upper drum

Length of cylindrical section of lower drum

Length of cylindrical section of lower drum

Diameter of boiler tubes

Total weight

1,000/958 mm

4,970 mm

60 x 3 mm

61 tons

Weight of metal under pressure

21 tons

32. First models of the UKTSM-15/40 natural-circulation utilizer boiler, for non-ferrous metallurgy furnaces, were constructed in 1952. Their specifications are:

Volume of gas from furnace

up to 37,000 cu m per hr

with temperature

up to 1,200° c

Steam output

15 tons per hr

Pressure at outlet from boiler

40 atm

Temperature of superheated steam

450° c

Heating surface:

radiation

152.5 sq m

convection

350 sq m

steam superheater

260 sq m 1,600/1,488 mm

Diameter of upper drum

1,450/1,346 mm

Diameter of lower drum

4,800 mm

Length of cylindrical section of upper drum

...

Length of cylindrical section of lower drum Diameter of boiler tubes 3,640 mm

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Diameter of steam superheated tubes

60 x 3 mm 42 x 3.5 mm

Total weight

13,493 tons (sic)

Weight of metal under pressure

55.7 tons

33. The first model of the KU-50, also known as the GKU-50 coil-utilizer boiler, with multiple forced circulation (mnogokratnaya prinuditelnaya tsirkulyatsiya), was built in 1951. This boiler was designed by Gipromez (Goaudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu metallurgicheskikh zavodov - State Planning Institute for Metallurgical Plants) and its specifications are:

Maximum volume of gas from furnace

40,000 cu m per hr

Steam output

9 tons per hr

Steam pressure in drum

19 atm

Superheated steam pressure

18 atm

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350° c Superheated steam temperature Heating surface: 62 sq m steam superheater 511 sq m evaporating coils 155 sq m economizer Chessboard arrangement of tubes with diameter 32 x 3 mm 1,500 mm Diameter of cylindrical section of drum 3,000 mm Length of cylindrical section of drum 110,000 cu m per hr Bracket-type flue gas pump: output at water column pressure 200 mm 110 kw with electric motor with output 85 cum per hr Single-wheel circulation pump: output 14.5 kw power 40.6 tons Total weight

34. The first models of the KU-60 coil-utilizer boiler, with multiple forced circulation, were built in 1951. Their specifications are:

27 tons

4,000 mm

Weight of metal under pressure

Length of cylindrical section of drum

Maximum volume of gas from furnace 60,000 cu m per hr

Average volume of gas from furnace 42,000 cu m per hr

Maximum steam output 8.9 tons per hr

Average steam output 5.6 tons per hr

Steam pressure in drum 18.3 atm

Superheated steam temperature 375° c

Heating surface:

steam superheater 71.6 sq m
evaporation coils 528.6 sq m
economizer 144.8 sq m
Chessboard arrangement of tubes with diameter 32 x 3 mm
Diameter of cylindrical section of drum 1,500 mm

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Two-sided suction flue gas pump: output 150,000 cu m per hr water column pressure 240 mm with electric motor with output 200 kw Single-wheel circulation pump: output 90 cu m per hr power 15 kw Total weight 50 tons Weight of metal under pressure 25 tons The first model of the KU-80, also known as the TsEMP-80/15, coil (zmeyevikovyy) utilizer boiler, with multiple forced circulation, was produced in 1950. The specifications of this boiler, designed by the Tsentroenergo (Tsentralnyy energeticheskiy - Central Electric Power) Trust of the Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy, are: Maximum volume of gas from furnace 77,500 cu m per hr Average volume of gas from furnace 58,000 cu m per hr Maximum steam output 15.2 tons per hr Average steam output 8.9 tons per hr Steam pressure in drum 18.5 atm Superheated steam pressure 17.5 atm Superheated steam temperature 375° c Heating surface: steam superheater 84.2 sq m evaporation coils 778 sq m economizer 216 sq m Chessboard arrangement of tubes with diameter 32 x 3 mm Diameter of cylindrical section of drum 1,500 mm Length of cylindrical section of drum 4,250 mm Bracket-type (konsolnyy) flue gas pump (dymosos) with output 170,000 cu m per hr with electric motor 240 kw Single wheel-type circulation pump with output 140 cu m with power 18.5 kw Total weight

25X1

Weight of metal under pressure

65 tons

35 tons

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36. The first centralized installation for four Martin furnaces, each of 130 tons-charge capacity, was built in 1953 and is still undergoing tests. Heating surfaces are installed behind each furnace boiler, which are connected to a common drum. The construction of the boiler is similar to that of the KU-60, apart from the absence of steam superheater, water economizer, and individual drum.

Miscellaneous Equipment

- 37. Boiler equipment for electric power stations and industrial enterprises and equipment for oil refineries built by the Taganrog Krasnyy Kotelshchik Plant includes the TKZ air preheaters (vozdukhopodogrevatel). The plant produced plate air preheaters with vats (kub) of ten different sizes before and immediately after the war. These were replaced in 1947 by VT-2 and VT-3 tubular vats of various sizes. The heating surface of the vats covers 217 to 426 sq m, the number of vat tubes is 567 to 1,113, diameter of the tubes is 51 mm, and the weight of the vats is 4,000 to 7,160 kgs.
- 38. The plant also produces three types of muffle.harnesses. Their specifications

a. Output

750 kgs per hr

Grate surface

0.405 sq m

Weight

1,145 kgs

b. Output

2,500 kgs per hr

Grate surface

0.652 sq m

Weight

1,725 kgs

c. Output

3,000 kgs per hr

Grate surface

0.815 sq m

Weight

1,810 kgs

- 39. The specifications for the plant's coal dust burners are:
 - a. Output

5.5 tons per hr

Weight

1,040 kgs

b. Output

4 tons per hr

Weight

1,225 kgs

c. Output

3 tons per hr

Weight

920 kgs

40. The gas burners produced are of two types: No. 1 with slot burners for blast furnace gas has an output of 15,000 cu m per hour and weight of 1,020 kgs; No. 2 with output of 12,500 cu m per hour and weight of 1,020 kgs; No. 3 with output of 12,000 cu m per hour and weight of 960 kgs; and No. 4 has an output of 10,000 cu m per hour and weighs 890 kgs. Burner No. 1 for coke gas has an output of 2,500 cu m per hour and weighs 345 kgs. The plant also produces various types of boiler drums, containers for oil refineries, such as fractionating columns with diameters of about three m, vandum columns, evaporators, gas separators, and air collectors for compressors.

S-E-C-R-E-T

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	OUTPUT	
41.	The Krasnyy Kotelshchik	25 X 1
	Plant produces at least 25 percent more boilers than the Podolsk Machine-Building Plant i/n Ordzhonikidze, which turns out boilers of almost identical design. The Podolsk Plant, however, produces more oil equipment.	
	PERSONNEL	
42.	The number of workers in 1930 was about 2,200; this number has now risen to 9,500.	
	BUILDINGS AND SHOPS	4
43.	The plant consists of four very large and several smaller buildings, which contain the following shops:	
	First Machine shop (perwyy mekhanicheskiy tsekh)	
	Second Machine shop((vtoroy mekhanicheskiy tsekh)	
	Metal construction shop (tsekh metallokonstruktsii)	
	Foundry (liteynyy tsekh))	
	Forge (kuznechnyy tsekh)	
	Press shop (pressovyy tsekh)	•
	First Roiler Assembly shop (permyy kotelnosborochnyy tsekh)	
	Second Boiler assembly shop (vtoroy kotelnosborochnyy tsekh)	
	Tube shop (trubnyy tsekh)	
	Boiler shop (kotelnyy tsekh)	
	Preparatory shop (zagotovitelnyy tsekh)	
	Oil equipment shop (tsekh nefteapparatury)	
	Metal article shop (metiznyy tsekh)	
	Electrode shop (elektrodnyy tsekh)	
	Welding shop (svarochnyy tsekh)	
	Tool shop (instrumentalnyy tsekh)	
	Electric shop (elektrotsekh)	
	Machine repair shop (remontnomekhanicheskiy tsekh)	
	Building and repair shop (remontnostrostelnyy tsekh)	
	Steam power shop (parosilovoy tsekh)	
	Transport shop (transportnyy tsekh)	•
	Railway shop (zheleznodorozhnyy tsekh)	
	Salvaging department (tsekh shirpotreba)	
	Agricultural machinery spare part shop (tsekh zapasnykh chastey selskokhozyaystvennykh mashin).	
	S-R-C-R-E-T	25 X 1

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